The Police CHIEF

IN THIS ISSUE

The Future for Traffic Policing

James A. Pryde

Philadelphia's Crime School

Police and Community Relations

Detroit's TV Traffic Eye

Eddie Allen's Misspelled Word

Positions Open

JANUARY, 1956

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THIS MONTH

The Future in Traffic Policing (Kreml) 4
IACP Board Meets in Chicago 6
Chief James A. Pryde (Obituary) 8
Philadelphia's 100-Hour Crime School (Sweeney) 10
Police Role in Community Relations (Parker) 12
National Academy's 56th Session 20
Philadelphia Conference Registration Summary 20
Timely Suggestions by Major Lou Smyth 22
Letters to the Editor 24
Detroit's TV Eye on Expressway Traffic 26
Eddie Allen's Misspelled Word! 29
A Welcome — and a Challenge (Otlewis) 30
Crack Down on Drug Sales to Truckers 31
Awards for Texas Peace Officers 31
Positions Open — Chief and Instructors 32
Positions Wanted 32
The Training Calendar 33
The Accident Toll for Ten Months 33
Index to Advertisers 34

On The Cover is photo of Chief Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, newest member of the IACP Executive Committee. He was elected sixth vice president of the Association last fall. Chief Sweeney reports operation of Philadelphia's detective training school on page 10.

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Mountain-Pacific Region.....COL. JOS. P. ROACH, New Mexico State Police, Santa Fe, N. M.

Re-alignment of Functions

In conclusion, I suggest that we may practically look forward to the permanent establishment of a metropolitan area force of police officers which would constitute a planning, administering, supervising, and technical staff service group at the head of a larger traffic supervision force. The routine requirements of parking supervision and traffic direction and control would be effected by larger numbers of line personnel, made up of civilians, police recruits, cadets—with a lower pay bracket and with limited police authority. The police officer group would be highly trained, experienced professionals, and would collaborate very closely with city planners, building and zoning commissioners, and traffic engineers. Maximum use would be made of proven mechanical and electronic devices for the control and direction of traffic movement. Over a long period of time, the patterns of traffic movement would be simplified through engineering developments. Command and supervisory personnel in the police group would make maximum use of aircraft for observation and control, radar, radio —with interlocking control—and closed television circuits.

The problem of manpower and the supervision and control problems related to it must certainly be attacked along the lines of administration, organization, and re-alignment of functions. In the motor vehicle traffic problem we are no longer confronted with a problem resulting simply from increases in numbers and volume. We face a problem which has undergone drastic qualitative changes—such that today, while it is an old problem, it is also a new problem. We must bring to it resources of thought and imagination and insight which are appropriate to it in 1955, and appropriate to its likely development in the future.

But now we must come back to the present. We have a problem right now. We have not dealt with it completely enough. We must bring every possible resource to bear upon it now. Whatever the problem of the future may be, our best beginning in dealing with it is doing our best with it today.

IACP Board Meets In Chicago

The Board of Officers of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held its first quarterly meeting of the 1955-56 year at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, December 7.

President W. E. Headley, Jr., of Miami, Fla., presided. Other Board members present were First Vice President George Otlewis, Chicago Park District Police; Colonel John C. Kelly, Connecticut State Police, general chairman of the State and Provincial Section; Treasurer William J. Roach; Waterbury, Conn.; and Executive Secretary Leroy E. Wike, IACP Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Executive Committee attending were Past President Donald S. Leonard, retired commissioner, Michigan State Police, Detroit, Mich.; Past President Michael F. Morrissey, chief special agent, The Pullman Company, Chicago; Chief Charles J. Tacke, Clayton, Mo.; Chief Bruce Weatherly, Madison, Wis.; Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department; Chief John W. Polcyn, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chief Frank A. Sweeney, sixth vice president, Jenkintown, Pa.; Assistant Director Edmund D. Mason, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Other officials present were Franklin M. Kreml, director on leave, IACP Traffic Division; Acting Director Ray Ashworth, IACP Traffic Division; Colonel A. E. Kimberling, director of police services, and Russell Prior, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Battle Creek, Mich.; and Detective Sergeants Peter Schmitz and Thos. P. Donnolley, Rock Island, Ill.

Members of the Board unable to attend were immediate Past President I. B. Bruce, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Secretary John F. Murray, Perth Amboy, N. J. Past Presidents Leonard and Morrissey were designated alternates for the absentees.

The Board received financial reports of Headquarters and the Traffic Division and approved 1956 operating budgets.

Vice President Otlewis outlined preliminary planning for the 63rd Annual IACP Conference to be held in Chicago, September 9 to 13, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. The Board also inspected facilities of the hotel for accomodation of meetings, exhibits, banquet, etc.

Standing committees approved by the Board to function during the year were arson, automobile theft, communications, crime prevention, civil defense advisory, education and training, federal-state-local cooperation, international relations, juvenile delinquency, legislation, public relations, traffic, and radio and television. A special committee was established to explore possibility of the IACP extending field service to departments.

Acting Director Ray Ashworth presented detailed report of Traffic Division activities in field services, research and traffic training.

Other action taken by the Board will be reported after approval of the minutes by the Executive Committee.

Joins IACP Traffic Division Staff

John H. Kragie, 33, former Chicago Park District police officer, has joined the field staff of the Traffic Division of the International Assiciation of Chiefs of Police and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University.

John Kragie

He will work out of the Evanston, Ill., headquarters office of the organizations, under the supervision of Hudson R. Hamm, field director.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Kragie served nearly eight years with the Park District Police. He attended the Traffic Institute's Traffic Police Administration course as a Kemper scholar, graduating in the Fall 1951 Class. During World War II he was in the Military Police, serving in the Southwest Pacific theater. He holds the rank of captain in the Military Police Corps, Illinois National Guard.

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CHIEF JAMES A. PRYDE

Coming as a shock to his many friends in law enforcement was the untimely death of Washington's State Patrol Chief, James A. Pryde, who died in Olympia on November 6. Death was the result of complications from hypertension. He had recently returned to limited duty following several months' illness.

Chief Pryde joined the Washington Patrol in 1934 and progressed through all ranks to become head of the department in 1941. In 1945 he resigned to become police organization and administration consultant for the IACP Traffic Division and The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill. He returned to Washington as Chief of the Patrol in 1949.

Jim Pryde

He was a member of the IACP and a past General Chairman of its State and Provincial Section; a member of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators; Washington Association of Chiefs of Police; an advisor of the Washington State Law Enforcement Coordinating Council; state coordinator of police for Civil Defense; state coordinator for the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, National Safety Council; chairman of the State Commission on Equipment; member of the State Reciprocity Commission; and member of the Executive Board, Washington State Safety Council.

Before joining the Patrol, he saw duty with the U. S. Marine Corps in China and Nicaragua, and in recent years had served as Commandant, Department of Washington, Marine Corps League, and more recently as National Vice-Commandant Northwest of this organization.

Washington's Governor Langlie in a release to the press stated, "We have lost a really great leader in patrol and safety work. His outstanding and tireless direction in striving to make our highways safer not only was effective in our state but has been felt in many states throughout the nation. He has been a pioneer in improving standards for law enforcement and developing better qualified personnel for police work . . . ."

Chief Pryde helped start one of America's best accident record systems, a system which enabled him to put officers on the highways where accidents were happening at the time they were happening. He helped develop an in-service training program rated one of the country's best.

Chief Pryde died at the age of 47, but the 4.4 traffic death rate—lowest in the history of the West—which Washington recorded in 1954, will live after him as a tribute to a man of action.

Voluntary registration of bicycles is being conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D. C., in a move to speed recovery of stolen bicycles and return to their rightful owners. Approximately 1,400 bicycles are reported stolen in the District of Columbia each year.

Two Worthwhile JD Pamphlets

Two very worthwhile pamphlets have been released which should be of interest to all law enforcement officials.

The first is "Toward the Prevention of Juvenile Crime," an educational monograph by Herbert C. Mayer. It is a digest of the research on prevention of juvenile crime conducted by American Viewpoint, Inc., under a foundation grant to prepare materials designed to combat juvenile delinquency.

This 16-page booklet, readable and concise, concludes: "This relatively limited study has developed a firm conviction that if extensive research and practical experimentation can be undertaken on a scale commensurate with the efforts to overcome many of the serious diseases, juvenile delinquency can be reduced and crime may be very decidedly curtailed. This need not wait for universal improvement in social and economic conditions . . . progress can be made with a growing number of individuals who have within themselves the capacity and will to fight against unfavorable surroundings and achieve the ideals which they have glimpsed for themselves in their contacts with life . . . It is the indomitable courage of youth that makes the conquest of crime an achievable goal for humanity."

The second pamphlet is written by Mr. Mayer not for those who would plan programs for youth or seek causes and cures for delinquency—it is written for boys and girls from 6 to 21 years of age. Titled WHO? . . . . ME?, the booklet is written in the first person, starting with "I Wonder! Why—some people are always in trouble; but others never have to worry?—some people are mean; but others are friendly?—some tough characters get ahead; but good folks just get along? Is it all luck or can I do something about it? I wonder!"

The ensuing pages, attractively illustrated by Jack Betts, are topic-headed What About Me? What Am I? Only One Person Can Stop Me. But Do I Want To? How Do I Start? Building A Good Body. Good Eating. Sleep And Rest. Clean And Fit. Smoking. Drinking. Narcotics. How Do I Learn? Playing The Game. Grown-Up Rules. What Kind Of Person Am I Now? How Can I Be Somebody?—to mention a few.

In short, the booket is a practical working tool to help younger boys and girls understand themselves and their surroundings, giving them a perspective that will enable them to face the complexities of life. It is also a guide to adults who want to help young folks understand life. Parents, teachers, community leaders—and police officials—will find it very much worthwhile and will want to give it as wide distribution as possible to disturbed youngsters who are potential delinquents.

Both pamphlets are distributed by American Viewpoint, Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. American Viewpoint is a non-profit citizenship educational organization. It serves schools, industry and civic groups; it is non-political, non-sectarian and nonpartisan in its activities. Single copies of the booklets are 25 cents each. Educational discounts for quantity purchases are 2 to 9 copies, 10 per cent off; 10-99, 25%; over 100, 33-1/3%, f. o. b. New York.

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Philadelphia's One Hundred Hour Crime School

By Chief Frank A. Sweeney
Sixth Vice President, IACP
Department of Police
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

A metropolitan police department detective must be an effective crime-fighting machine to handle and solve the numerous types of crime with which he comes in contact during his every day work, to quote Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons of the Philadelphia Police Department.

For many years the lack of specialized training for detectives has been one of the most notable deficiencies in police training. The reason for this is that there are so few law enforcement officers who are assigned to detective work, it is considered impractical to devote a great deal of time, effort and expense to this type of instruction.

In January, 1955, Commissioner Gibbons conferred with Norman H. McCabe, Special Agent in Charge of the Philadelphia FBI Office, and Executive Director Samuel Siegle, of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, in an effort to institute a Criminal Investigation School to train selected detectives in report writing, care and preservation of evidence, interview, and raid and arrest techniques. Chief Inspector John J. Kelly, in charge of the city's 300 detectives, analyzed all phases of their activities with Special Agent Walter V. McLaughlin, also of the Philadelphia FBI Office.

The result was a One Hundred Hour course of study, designed to cover all of the necessary requisites of a front-grade detective. Excellent facilities were secured from the Bell Telephone Company, and the latest training films were reserved for pertinent intervals throughout the school.

Inspector Kelly instucted his ten top-ranking captains to assign two of their best men to the training school.

The first session was held October 17, with a series of staged situations which required the students to question the participants and to write their reports from the information they had secured through interrogation. These reports were then criticized by top-ranking men from the Report Writing Section of the Philadelphia Police Department. Additional tests were given, together with lectures, in an effort to improve efficiency in this particular field. The lectures covered note-taking, development of confidential informants, need for sources of information, crime scene search, protection, sketching and charting.

Three days later the second phase of the training was begun. This was devoted to identification, care and preservation of evidence, together with a detailed discussion of all common types of clues. The officers were also trained in the principles of searching, dusting and lifting fingerprints, taking fingerprints of subjects, and method of filling out the various pertinent forms.

The second week's lectures were on proper methods of testifying in court, description of persons, and use of the drunkometer, demonstrated by Captain William B. Hershner, of the Lancaster Police Department.

To develop better cooperation and coordination by the Philadelphia Detective Bureau and surrounding county law enforcement agencies, I represented Montgomery County; Superintendent James F. Hartness, of Haverford Township, represented Delaware County; Chief Paul J. Brennan, Warminister Township, Bucks County; and Major Arthur J. Oldham, the Pennsylvania State Police.

Instruction for October 25 and 26 was given over to observation tests and interviews. This is one of the most neglected of the police techniques and every effort was made to simulate actual conditions and to observe and correct the officers during their interview of different type witnesses and subjects. The observation tests were particularly interesting, for they showed the officers the difficulty of observing and hearing various incidents and making an accurate report. During the remainder of this week, there were periods assigned to photography in crime and surveillance techniques and tests.

Starting the third week the students moved out into the field and were given detailed courses in use of handcuffs, search and transportation of prisoners, and the use of firearms in effecting arrests. They were shown organization of stake outs, raid techniques, and arrest and raid problems. A series of crime scenes, involving search of automobiles, rooms, and open fields, were set up for the detectives and each group was given an opportunity of utilizing their knowledge of crime scene search and evidence preservation in endeavoring to handle effectively each problem.

A full day of training on the Springfield Township Police Range was devoted to emergency type shoot-

(*Please turn to Page* 20)

32 ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION: "What Do You Have for Police?"

THE HUMAN BLOOD GROUPS: Utilized in Disputed Paternity Cases and Criminal Proceedings by P. H. ANDRESEN *(Copenhagen)*. Pub. '52, 132 pp., 1 il., Cloth, $3.75.

THE SEXUAL CRIMINAL: A Psychoanalytic Study by J. PAUL DE RIVER *(Los Angeles)*. Revised 3rd Ptg. Pub. '51, 328 pp., 44 il., Cloth, $7.50.

THE RAILROAD POLICE by H. S. DEWHURST *(Chicago)*. Pub. '55, 224 pp., 26 exhibits, Cloth, $5.50.

TECHNICS FOR THE CRIME INVESTIGATOR by WILLIAM DIENSTEIN *(Fresno State College)*. Pub. '53, 248 pp., Cloth, $6.50.

ARE YOU GUILTY? An Introduction to the Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States by WILLIAM DIENSTEIN. Pub. '53, 208 pp., Cloth, $4.50.

THE ROENTGENOLOGIST IN COURT by SAM W. DONALDSON *(St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital)*. 2nd Ed. Pub. '54, 360 pp., Cloth, $7.75.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS by GEORGE J. DUDYCHA *(Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio)*. Pub. '55, 420 pp., 13 il., Cloth, $7.00.

SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL: Authoritative Studies of Crime and Criminals by NORWOOD EAST *(London University)*. 2nd Ed. Pub. '51, 452 pp., Cloth, $8.50.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND THE POLICE by G. DOUGLAS GOURLEY *(Los Angeles Police Department)*. Pub. '52, 134 pp., 56 il., Cloth, $5.75.

THE OFFICER IN THE COURTROOM by FLOYD N. HEFFRON *(Sheriff's Department, Alameda County, California)*. Pub. '55, 176 pp., Cloth, $4.50.

POLICE PATROL by RICHARD L. HOLCOMB *(University of Iowa)*. Pub. '52, 128 pp., 35 il., Cloth, $3.50.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC by RICHARD L. HOLCOMB. 2nd Ptg. Pub. '54, 40 pp., 49 il., Paper, $1.00.

SELF-INCRIMINATION: What Can An Accused Person Be Compelled To Do? by FRED E. INBAU *(Northwestern University)*. Pub. '50, 103 pp., Cloth, $2.00.

HANDBOOK OF EMERGENCY TOXICOLOGY: A Guide for the Identification, Diagnosis and Treatment of Poisoning by SIDNEY KAYE *(University of Virginia)*. Pub. '54, 320 pp., 12 il., Cloth, $5.75.

POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES by JOHN P. KENNEY and DAN G. PURSUIT (both of the *University of Southern California)*. Pub. '54, 496 pp., 5 il., Cloth, $7.75.

DENSITY AND REFRACTIVE INDEX: Their Application in Criminal Identification by PAUL L. KIRK *(University of California)*. Pub. '51, 87 pp., 3 il., Lexide, $2.50.

THE INSTRUMENTAL DETECTION OF DECEPTION: The Lie Test by CLARENCE D. LEE *(San Rafael, California)*. Pub. '52, 269 pp., 55 il., Cloth, $6.50.

DAILY TRAINING BULLETIN: Consisting of Bulletins 1-173 of the *Los Angeles Police Department*, W. H. PARKER, Chief of Police. Pub. '54, 284 pp., 232 il., Cloth, $7.50.

NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC ADDICTION by DAVID W. MAURER *(University of Louisville)* and VICTOR H. VOGEL *(Paris)*. Pub. '54, 320 pp., 24 il., Cloth, $7.50.

DISORDERS OF CHARACTER: Persistent Enuresis, Juvenile Delinquency and Psychopathic Personality by JOSEPH J. MICHAELS *(Harvard University)*. Pub. '55, 152 pp., 10 tables, Cloth, $4.75.

INTERROGATION by HAROLD MULBAR *(Chief of the Public Safety Division, Japan)*. Pub. '51, 168 pp., 22 il., Cloth, $4.75.

A RECRUIT ASKS SOME QUESTIONS by JOHN P. PEPER *(Police Officers Training, Sacramento)*. Pub. '54, 160 pp., Cloth, $4.50.

GAMBLING: Should It Be Legalized? by VIRGIL PETERSON *(Chicago)*. Pub. '51, 128 pp., Cloth, $2.75.

POLICE MATHEMATICS by CONRAD RIZER *(Washington College)*. Pub. '55, 172 pp., 8 il., Cloth, $5.75.

FINGERPRINT MECHANICS: Fingerprints from Crime Scene to Courtroom by WALTER R. SCOTT *(San Diego)*. Pub. '51, 464 pp., 170 il., Cloth, $8.50.

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION by LEMOYNE SNYDER *(Lansing, Michigan)*. 7th Ptg. Pub. '53, 374 pp., 146 il., Cloth, $7.50.

FORGERY AND FICTITIOUS CHECKS by JULIUS L. STERNITZKY *(Oakland)*. Pub. '55, 126 pp., 15 il., Cloth, $4.75.

THE PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT AND CRIMINAL by GEORGE N. THOMPSON *(University of Southern California)*. Pub. '52, 176 pp., 20 il., Cloth, $4.50.

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LABORATORY TECHNICS by RALPH F. TURNER *(Michigan State College)*. Pub. '49, 267 pp., 109 il., Cloth, $7.50.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS by CHARLES A. WILLIAMS *(Oakland Police Training School, California)*. Pub. '54, 128 pp., 12 il., Cloth, $4.25.

POLICE PLANNING by O. W. WILSON *(University of California)*. Pub. '52, 502 pp., 3 il., Cloth, $7.75.

FIRST AID AND RESUSCITATION: Emergency Procedures for Rescue Squads, Firemen, Policemen, Ambulance Crews, Interns and Industrial Nurses by CARL B. YOUNG, JR. *(Harris County Emergency Corps, Inc., Houston)*. Pub. '54, 352 pp., 168 il., Cloth, $8.50.

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The Police Role In Community Relations

by Wm. H. Parker
Chief of Police
Los Angeles, California

Within a few hundred miles of this point, a group of scientists are devising what they call "an improved nuclear device." We do not know its range of total destruction or its date of completion. But this much we do know—its power is such that its designers live in dread and apprehension of the forces they have created. And across the seas, other scientists, using other languages, race to surpass our weapons. The power of total destruction may lie within our immediate future. Each second which passes brings man nearer the moment of awesome and irrevocable decision.

As this moment of supreme crisis draws near, we have gathered to discuss—community affairs. And I think it is only right to ask whether our subject is rendered meaningless by the uncertain future; whether our preoccupation with simple day to day matters is really very important.

In answering this question, I believe we approach the true import of our subject. The small problems, the seemingly petty issues we discuss today, are in reality neither small nor petty. Our subject is *not* overshadowed by the great international disputes and their deadly consequences. *Rather, the reverse is true.* The great crisis which compels our attention was born in the inequities, the blind passions, and the senseless conflicts which furnish our subject. Conflicts begin not between nations or blocs of nations, but between men. If there is an absolute and enduring solution to conflict, it will not be found at levels where ministers of state propound compromises. It will be found at the everyday level of social intercourse—in our homes, or on our streets, and in our individual consciences.

My initial premise, then, is that community relations problems are not an unrealistic and relatively unimportant concern, but a vital issue—a question of human weaknesses and society's failure to *control* that weakness.

You will note I did not say "correct" human weakness. Let me repeat. Community relations is a question of human weakness and society's failure to *control* that weakness. If social equity and tranquility were dependent upon perfection of the species, then despair might well keynote this conference. If our discussions are to produce results, there is one fact which must dominate all our thinking—*we have not solved the human equation.* Lacking a solution to human imperfection, we must learn to live with it. The only way I know of safely living with it is to control it.

When one man assaults another or one group violently flaunts the rights of another group, the immediate and pressing issue is the conflict, not the beliefs which incited it. We have not yet learned to control what men believe, but we can control what men do. I do not deny for a moment that the final solution is the perfection of human conscience. But in the interim, and it may be a long interim, we must have order.

My second premise, then, is that social order is the first concern of those interested in improved community relations. It provides, not a perfectly equitable pattern of life, but at least a peaceful arena in which those inequities can ultimately be solved. Community order works another advantage which, to my mind, has never been properly assessed. Man is a creature of habit, not of hate. Order, even though it is *enforced* order—non-violent conduct, *despite* intolerant and discriminatory beliefs—creates among the peoples of the community habitual patterns of conduct. I suspect that this habit of order, like any other habit, can be so ingrained into the human mind that it will displace baser instincts.

Let me make it abundantly clear at this point, I do not recommend and will never support a police state. My interest is not in more regulation or tighter restrictions on human liberty. I have no interest in broadening police powers. I am concerned that existing police responsibilities, those vital to a peaceful productive society, be professionally and effectively discharged.

Our laws are far from perfect, but even so they are sufficient for the maintenance of human intercourse without violent conflict. That these laws have not prevented violence is not the fault of the laws, but of the manner in which they are construed and enforced. I intend to outline here, a realistic and immediately practical program for securing and maintaining social order within the limits of existing legislation.

Some will question the confinement of the discussion to the bare limits of legal propriety. I would like to dispose of those questions now. What of freedom of economic opportunity? What of effective de-segregation in business and professions, as well as in schools? What of the multitude of "gentlemen's agreements," the harmful, though not actually illegal actions, which relegate some groups to second-class

Paper presented by Chief Parker at the 62nd Annual IACP Conference in Philadelphia, October, 1955.

citizenship? Are these not also important questions, some of them as damaging and painful as actual physical violence? The answer must be in the affirmative. But these evils will never be eliminated, so long as conflict keeps alive the beliefs that created them. In the ruins of mob action, in the pain of physical assault, and in the renewed and intensified hates and fears which follow violence—there are no solutions. Conflict does not beget peace. But where people can walk together and live together and do business together without violence, an affirmative step has been taken.

Under our system of government, any discussion of enforced order is necessarily a discussion of local police agencies. We have no national police; legislative and judicial branches of government are prohibited from usurping police powers; our armed forces can be used civilly only under the gravest and most extraordinary emergencies. Our rich and complex economic system, our political freedom, the very conduct of our way of life, is made possible because of the security provided by local police agencies. Indeed, the entire social structure is balanced upon patterns of order created by community law enforcement.

This is quite a balancing act. Historically, it is a rare concept; few nations have rested so much on so slender a foundation. Recognizing this, it would appear that excellence of the police would be a principal and constant concern of community leaders. Their selection, their training, their morale would seem to be of critical importance. Understanding all this, certainly our leaders should have provided the police with the finest young men, the most capable leaders, the wisest council. That we have not done these things is as obvious as it is regrettable. The disorder and violence which troubles us as we meet here today, is part of the price we pay for our neglect.

There is in existence today, a community which has decided that the price is too high. It is a case study in the successful application of enforced order to the problem of community relations. I have had the good fortune of taking an active part in the experiment. I have watched it mature during twenty-eight years of service as a professional police officer.

I refer your attention to Los Angeles. That city is, today, characterized by a quality of inter-group cooperation which renders it almost unique among our great cities. It is not a model city. It has intolerant citizens; it has incidents of conflict. But those factors have not been permitted to accumulate into mass disorder. *Los Angeles has not experienced an instance of organized group-violence in the past twelve years.*

If organized violence occurred anywhere, it should, by all socio-economic standards, have been Los Angeles. In the last decade, the city has nearly doubled in size; it suffered the intense dislocation of adjustment to an industrial economy; it has been and still is the focus of one of the greatest migrations in this nation's history. Its two million, two hundred-thousand people, the hub of a five-million person metropolitan area, is a melting pot of races, colors, creeds, and ideas.

Let me cite some examples. Los Angeles is the home of nearly one-quarter million Negroes, an increase of 168% since World War II. It has the largest Mexican-descent population outside of Mexico City. It has the largest Japanese group in the nation; the third largest Chinese group. The number of persons of the Jewish faith, at least equals the urban average. The city is a cross section of the races, colors, and creeds which make up our nation. And, for reasons no one has ever explained to my satisfaction, we are somehow a Mecca for not only strange religious cults, but also for every brand of zealot, bigot and fanatic our society breeds.

This is Los Angeles, not the city colorfully depicted on travel posters—but the one which interests us here today. It has, like other great metropolitan centers, nearly every element which creates community tensions. But its peoples of different background are learning to live together.

The story of that city's freedom from strife is largely the story of the professionalization of its police department. In this respect, I do not discount the efforts of other agencies, particularly those working for community and group betterment. Their progress in the fields of human understanding, education, and welfare, has been remarkable. It holds great promise for the future. But they made one additional contribution. They recognized that there was one thing which would make social tranquility immediately possible. They gave dynamic and unflagging support to police improvement.

I want to approach the subject of police improvement in a bluntly realistic manner. There has been a great deal of discussion about it at this Conference, and I am anxious that one serious error be avoided.

As I left Los Angeles a few days ago, I was introduced to a feature writer from another city's metropolitan newspaper. A capable man. His task—analyze the Los Angeles Police Department, study its techniques and procedures, and take the story back home. Good journlism—the type which justifies our faith in the Fourth Estate. I hope he won't make the error I'm concerned about. If he doesn't, it will be a rare instance. Since Los Angeles has achieved its eminence in law enforcement, dozens of citizen groups, city officials, and journalists have studied our methods. The usual result is a storm of bitter criticism of their department, and a demand that their police adopt Los Angeles' professionalism.

How simple that sounds. And how dangerous it is to assume that a city's so-called police problem stems from the police themselves. These people who demand that their police be more efficient, more honest, more impartial—I invite them to join me in an exercise in realism. Who actually runs a police department? The Mayor, the police commission, the chief? The people do! They set its policies, establish its standards, furnish its man-power, and supply its budget. The police department is not a private endeavor; it has no funds of its own. It is not a legal entity; it has no rights, no vested interests. It is merely a group of citizens employed to exercise certain functions. It is created by the public, shaped by the public, and operated by the public. *And if it operates badly, the responsibility cannot be disowned by the public.*

I have often heard the complaint that the police organization is all right, but the officers just are not producing. And if an employee isn't producing—

whose fault is it? The public selected that man—did they select the wrong man? The public furnished the training—was it bad training—or did they neglect to provide funds for training of any sort? What about the supervisors and commanders? Were they selected by competitive examination on a merit basis—or were they promoted on a political basis? If so, whose politics? If there is a machine in town—a few police votes don't keep it running. But the public vote does!

A recent news report tells of widespread police graft in a Southern City. Officers are "squeezing" merchandise from businessmen, parking fees from truckers, gratuities from other citizens. The good citizens there, horrified at the expose, might do well to accept some personal responsibility. The basic salary of their police officer is two-hundred twenty dollars per month. On the six-day week, that runs about a dollar per hour. Carpenter's helpers in the same town earn nearly double that scale. What kind of policemen do they expect to get for a dollar an hour? Their police department costs less than a million dollars per year. Of course, the crime bill, the disorder, the under-the-table pay-offs run fifteen million dollars per year. A shrewd bargain these good citizens have driven. Of course, they are going to solve their problem. They're replacing the chief, the seventh in six years.

If a journalist or a citizens' group from that city calls upon Los Angeles for assistance, what should we tell them? They'll want to study our organization, inspect our Planning and Research and Intelligence Divisions, our strong disciplinary program, observe our cadet school, our continuous in-service training. There are no secrets about these things. They are merely adaptions of sound administrative technique. They are available and understandable to qualified police officials everywhere. But they cannot be put into effect until competent personnel are attracted by decent job benefits, until an adequate operating budget is furnished; until public cooperation replaces disinterest, shallow-interest, and special-interest. Professional police work will come into being only when the public takes a long hard look at their police, and instead of disowning what they themselves have created, accept full responsibility for the errors of generations.

Returning, then, to the Los Angeles experiment—the thing which made police progress and social order there a reality was a public acceptance of these very basic facts. At first, it was understood by only a small group—community leaders such as those represented at this Conference. The job of selling this concept was a difficult one. Not that it was a particularly new concept—but at some community levels it is an ugly one.

Assuming a community is ready to support the professionalism of its police agency, there are certain techniques which the Los Angeles experiment has proved necessary. The first step is the attraction of proper recruits. Los Angeles policemen draw $440 monthly at the end of three years' service. This is probably a minimum figure. Below that, the possibility of attracting sufficiently educated and capable persons is almost nil. I am of the opinion that the base salary for an experienced line officer should be in the neighborhood of $600 monthly, at present living costs. The first city to adopt such a scale will attract high quality personnel who now select other professions. At the present time, I am trying to convince Los Angeles that we would save money by paying more. Our attrition rate among the most qualified officers is too high.

There must be minimum recruiting standards—and these minimums must be held even though the Department operates below strength. Far better to have to increase unit output than to corrupt your police future with sub-standard men. In Los Angeles, less than 4 per cent of all applicants meet our rigid police standards. We have been considerably under authorized strength for five years, at one time 10 per cent under an allowed figure which was itself nearly 40 per cent under the recommended population, square mile ratio. We have managed to do the job only because personnel quality allowed us to steadily improve efficiency. We were told by administrative experts we might improve 2 per cent per year with much planning and labor. We upped work output 15 per cent last year and we are going to do better in 1955.

Recruit selection must be made solely on a merit basis, preferably by an independent civil service department. If a ward boss, an alderman or a councilman can influence selection in any manner, tear up your plans and start over. As a matter of fact, if he can interfere in any way other than through official channels, the police improvement plan is doomed. Categorically, professional police work and politics do not mix—and there are no shades of gray to that philosophy.

A psychiatric test must be included in the recruit selection program. This bears directly on the problem of community relations. The finest training, direction and discipline cannot correct or control serious emotional defects.

Our Cadet Training School runs thirteen weeks at present. Again, this should be considered a minimum and then only if the recruit has an educational equivalent of two college years. I am personally in favor of a six-month training period, plus a six-months' additional field probation under strict supervision. This should be followed up with in-service and advanced officers' schools, specialist and command schools such as are given in Los Angeles. This is, of course, only a sketch of recruiting and training considerations. With it in mind, I would like to consider in more detail some of the training which bears directly on the subject of community relations.

Once the police cadet has received basic technical information, the direction of training pivots to the consideration of human relations. The cadet must be taught to translate his technical background into solutions of field situations—problems which involve people.

In these courses, sociology is stressed more than ethnology. Applied human relations is stressed more than theoretical psychology. The purpose of the training is to provide immediately, usable knowledge. Training schedules do not allow time for building the broad base of theoretical knowledge necessary in university training. The police administrators should not attempt that impossible task under present train-

ing time minimums. The advantages of a college education requirement for police applicants is readily apparent here. Lacking this, colleges do provide upper-level courses, and officers should be encouraged to take advantage of these facilities. In a recent survey, we found that 40 per cent of our officers were engaged in such training.

The cadet learns that people differ—by race, religion, politics, economic status, occupation, and in a thousand other ways. He learns they have a *right* to be different. He learns that we are all minority group members—that each of us belongs to many groups, any one of which can be, and often has been discriminated against.

In other classes, statistical diagrams of the composition of the city are studied. The various peoples are discussed, the movements of groups are traced, the tensions resulting from these movements are pinpointed and analysed in detail. The racial composition of police districts are an important lesson here because it must be made clear that there are no "Jim Crow" areas, no "Ghettos." Every police division has everything found in all other divisions, differing only in proportion. The aim here is to correct stereotyped impressions that the city is divided into clearly defined groups and areas, and that law enforcement differs accordingly. The police department's policy of one class of citizenship, one standard of police technique, becomes readily understandable.

Another class expands this policy. The officer now understands the composition of the community, he has learned how people differ. He is now taught that these variations cannot influence him in the discharge of his duties. His department handles the people involved in incidents *only* according to the degree of their involvement. There is no other measurement. Existing laws are enforced and nothing else. We do not enforce beliefs or prejudices—*including the officer's*. During his hours of duty, he is a composite of the entire community.

Typical course titles are *Police Sociological Problems, Human Relations, Ethics, Professionalism, Civil Disturbances,* and *Public Relations.* Course titles do not reveal the full scope of the 520-hour program. For example, although the *Human Relations* class lasts two hours, that subject is a principal concern in courses such as *Interrogation, Patrol Tactics,* and *Investigation.* The firearms' class gives more time to "when *not* to shoot" than it does to "how to shoot." The entire training staff is constantly alert in the classroom, on the exercise field, and in the locker room to discover signs of disabling prejudice which might make the cadet a poor risk. Conditions of tension are artificially created so that the man's reaction can be studied—and he may never know that the situation was contrived to test him.

At this point, let us consider the subject of racial and religious prejudice. The cadets, of course, reflect a broad cross section of society and bring to us the intolerant attitudes to which they have previously been exposed. The question—what to do about these beliefs?

Recently, a chief of police from a mid-western city made an inspection tour of our Department. He was

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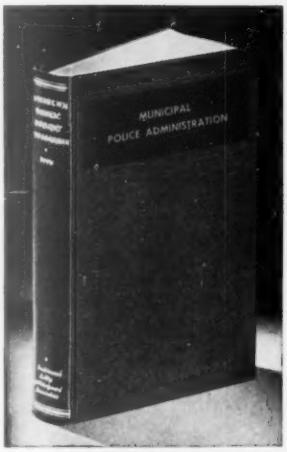

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particularly interested in the extremely low percentage of citizen complaints received alleging prejudicial treatment of minority group members. He was also interested in case studies where so-called minority group organizations defended the Police Department against accusations of such misconduct. One of these instances involved a Metropolitan Los Angeles daily newspaper which began a series of articles with the caption: "Cops Lay Heavy Hands on Minorities." You have all seen such articles and, in many cases, they represent good journalism—accurate coverage. In this instance, the facts were patently incorrect. The writer, a new resident, was securing information from old newspaper clippings and from certain special-interest groups. He was committing the cardinal reportorial sin of not checking current facts. The article shook police morale and public confidence. Assuming the facts had been true, it offered no solutions other than a vague recommendation that the police ought to do something about this mess! Fortunately, certain community organizations recognized where the "mess" really was. A coordinating group representing sixty social service agencies contacted the publisher of that paper. He was told, and in no uncertain terms, that the story was untrue, that it was inciting lunatic fringe-elements into disorderly conduct, and was playing directly into the hands of subversive groups. The result—that particular series was discontinued and, to the credit of that publisher, a new series of articles underscoring police-public co-operation was instituted in its place.

The visiting chief of police was understandably impressed. In most jurisdictions the police fight lonely battles. He assumed that such overwhelming public support meant we had somehow erased prejudicial and intolerant beliefs held by police officers. He was wrong. Those of you who work in the field of education recognize we *do* not and *can* not accomplish this miracle. Of course, we will not accept an applicant whose intolerance is so high it is a disabling factor. Where it is not too deep-seated, we can erase it, or at least diminish it. In the majority of cases, we must learn to operate equitably despite it. We do that by controlling the results of these beliefs. With policemen, as with society in general, our immediate concern is not in what the man thinks but what he does. Los Angeles Police Policy recognizes only one class of citizenship—first class citizenship. Any incident of police action which deviates from this policy is met with swift and certain discipline.

A Police Department's community relations program begins with training, a firm human relations policy and strong disciplinary machinery to enforce it.. It is a departmental application of my second premise—that the immediate issue is conduct and the immediate solution is enforced order.

For those who question whether that degree of discipline is possible, I have an example. I am thinking of a certain Los Angeles police officer who walks a foot beat in the old section of the city. The street is a racial melting pot. I know the officer personally, he is one of the "old school," recruited long before psychiatric examinations were instituted. If there is a maximum number of racial and religious prejudices, one mind can hold, I am certain he represents it. This officer has been exposed to the complete range of police human relations training. He has memorized every maxim, every scientific fact, every theory relating to human equality. He knows all the accepted answers. Of course, he doesn't believe a word of it.

This may surprise you—the officer's eight-hour duty tour is characterized by tolerance, applied human relations, and equitable treatment of all persons. Both his division commander and myself have watched his work closely, a little wary that his deep-seated convictions might win out over discipline in moments of stress.

This has not happened during the five years he has patrolled this highly critical district. We are very near an opinion that his intolerance has become a victim of enforced order—habit has won out over belief.

Discipline, enforced compliance with police policy, is a key which is available to every police administrator. If it works in Los Angeles, it will work elsewhere. The entire community relations program is at stake on every officer in the field. It is here that the police department proves itself, or is found wanting.

The second-line community relations effort is handled by specialized police units. One of the most successful of these is our Community Relations Detail working out of the Public Information office. Its mission is to establish and maintain communications between police and the so-called minority segments of the community press serving them, and key individuals in the human relations field. These officers are members of sixty organizations representing a cross section of specialized community interests. Few police details pierce so deeply into the stratifications of our complex society or maintain so many privileged sources of information.

Their first task was at the community press level. Certain of these newspapers were parlaying instances of law enforcement against minority group into sensational accounts of police prejudice and brutality. Many of these articles were written solely from the unsubstantiated account given by the arrestee. The accumulated result was the fomenting of an hysterical "cop-hating" attitude which rendered suspect every police action involving non-Caucasian persons.

The Community Relations officers went to these publishers and laid their cards on the table. Sensationalism was selling newspapers, but it was hurting the community. They pointed out that sensationalism was actually manufacturing new incidents—feeding upon itself. They offered, with the full backing of the Office of the Chief, to provide the publisher with exact and complete facts on every inquiry, whether the police action was right or wrong; whether the facts helped us or hurt us.

The confidence I have in the men who publish the nations' newspapers was justified. Community interest won out over self interest.

The Community Relations Detail is *first*, a public information activity, acquainting community groups with police policies, procedures and tactics. Where necessary, it interprets specific police actions, explaining why they were necessary and how they were taken. *Secondly*, the Detail transmits information in the

other direction, keeping the police staff informed about minority and inter-group problems and activities. We have found the police are sometimes overly suspicious of a group's militant efforts, seeing in it a threat to order which does not actually exist. The two-way communication furnished by the Detail brings the facts to both sides. *Thirdly*, the Detail reports any police activities which are discriminatory, or may appear to the community to be discriminatory. The police staff does not operate under the assumption that it is infallible. Critical comment from this specialized unit often prevents more dangerous and expensive criticism from the public at large. *Lastly*, the Detail operates as an advance listening post, alert for rumors which might prelude violent conflict. In a recent instance, these officers were informed that racial violence was brewing at a school. A quick investigation indicated the situation was critical. The Detail flashed the word to citizen groups organized to combat just such emergencies. Affected police field units were placed on a standby basis. The result—this Detail, working with citizen groups, contained the situation.

It is profitable to assign to these specialized units officers belonging to minority groups. They are often more sensitive to the problem, have previously established contacts in those communities, and encounter fewer barriers. However, it must be emphasized that the officer's competency and not his ancestry, is the overriding consideration in making the assignment. Community relations details are not "window-dressing"—they are not publicity gags designed to display non-Caucasians in key positions.

A similar detail works out of the Juvenile Division. In this case, the principal concern is with actual offenders. One of this unit's primary values is its detailed knowledge of gang members, leaders, and methods. They know their homes, their meeting places, their territories. They deal with what the law recognizes as children, but do not be mistaken—this is intelligence activity of the highest order. The disheartening message of our crime statistics is all too clear—today's delinquent is often a dangerous criminal—an immediate threat to community order. He is sometimes the innocent tool of intolerant adults, but he can also be a moving force behind community violence. We are sympathetic with the ideals of juvenile correction—of rehabilitation over punishment. Here, as with other community problems, we invite welfare agencies to work to eliminate causes. Meanwhile, we ask them to remember that *we* are not a social agency. We are bound to read the message in police records and employ protective tactics accordingly. In Los Angeles, as in other cities, we have a juvenile problem. We do *not* have a problem in mass juvenile disorder, because we face facts, and on the basis of these facts, employ units such as the ones I have described.

Three factors compose the Los Angeles Police Department's community relations program: training of officers—including training through discipline, *public information* activity, and *efficient* line police work. Unless they are all in existence *and interworking*, a community relations program does not exist. Training provides a base, but public information and line officers must forward to training that information which keys it to current needs. Public information is a useless activity unless it is backed up with competent line officers who are enforcing the

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laws equitably. And the most dedicated line commanders can accomplish little unless training provides well-schooled personnel and public information creates a co-operative public.

I would rather have brought to this Conference, a simple and revolutionary device—some easy way to an effective program. I know of no such device. I *can* promise that to a mutually co-operating public and police department, no problem in community order is beyond solution. The methods are known, they are providing themselves in the Los Angeles experiment—all that is needed is dedicated citizens who will put them into effect.

To this point, this has been a progress report. The Los Angeles experiment seems to justify the philosophy of enforced order as the first step toward improved community relations. Progress of this type can be reported objectively, without seeming to seek praise because law enforcement is absolutely dependent upon the public for any successes it may have. The credit for Los Angeles progress must go primarily to Los Angeles citizens.

I would not want to close, however, leaving the impression that the experiment is concluded. It does not represent the ultimate in community equity and tranquility. Certain factors now at work could bring all the progress crashing down into rubble and violence. I have pledged forthrightness and honesty in this report, and it requires some critical comments, perhaps touching upon activities and attitudes or organizations represented here.

The first comment concerns minority discrimination against the public as a whole. Reaction to police deployment furnishes a good example of this danger. Every department worth its salt deploys field forces on the basis of crime experience. Deployment is often heaviest in so-called minority sections of the city. The reason is statistical—it is a fact that certain racial groups, at the present time, commit a disproportionate share of the total crime. Let me make one point clear in that regard—a competent police administrator is fully aware of the multiple conditions which create this problem. There is no inherent physical or mental weakness in any racial stock which tends it toward crime. But—and this is a "but" which must be borne constantly in mind—*police field deployment is not social agency activity.* In deploying to suppress crime, we are not interested in *why* a certain group tends toward crime, we are interested in maintaining order. The fact that the group would not be a crime problem under different socio-economic conditions and might not be a crime problem tomorrow, does not alter today's tactical necessities. Police deployment is concerned with *effect*, not cause.

When I am told that intense police activity in a given area is psychologically disturbing to its residents, I am forced to agree. And I agree that it can add weight to discriminatory beliefs held by some who witness it, and that it can create a sense of persecution among those who receive it. Is the police administrator, then, to discard crime occurrence statistics and deploy his men on the basis of social inoffensiveness? This would be discrimination indeed!

Every citizen has the right to police protection on the basis of need. The police have the duty of providing that protection, and of employing whatever legal devices are necessary to accomplish it. At the present time, race, color, and creed are useful statistical and tactical devices. So are age grouping, sex, and employment. If persons of one occupation, for some reason, commit more theft than average, then increased police attention is given to persons of that occupation. Discrimination is not a factor there. If persons of Mexican, Negro, or Anglo-Saxon ancestry, for some reason, contribute heavily to other forms of crime, police deployment must take that into account. From an ethnological point-of-view, Negro, Mexican, and Anglo-Saxon are unscientific breakdowns; they are a fiction. From a police point-of-view, they are a useful fiction and should be used as long as they remain useful.

The demand that the police cease to consider race, color and creed is an unrealistic demand. *Identification is a police tool, not a police attitude.* If traffic violations run heavily in favor of lavender colored automobiles, you may be certain, whatever the sociological reasons for that condition, we would give lavender automobiles more than average attention. And if those vehicles were predominantly found in one area of the city, we would give that area more than average attention. You may be certain that any pressure brought to bear by the lavender manufacturer's association would not alter our professional stand—it would only react to their disadvantage by making the police job more difficult. *Such demands are a form of discrimination against the public as a whole.*

For a moment, let us consider this entire problem of group identification. It is one thing for the police to employ it for statistical and descriptive purposes; it is quite another if it is employed to set a group apart from the rest of society. The question must be brought out into the open and discussed because it represents a conflict of opinion within the physically-identifiable minority groups. Some of these citizens object strenuously to being identified with their background. Others publicly announce it by joining organizations bearing that stamp of identity. Either attitude can be supported by argument. But I humbly submit that the man, or the group which changes identification at different times and under different conditions, confuses and impedes the social assimilation process. There is no place for dual status in our society, and it is incongruous that the groups with the keenest interest in eliminating dual status should create conditions which perpetuate it. Organizations which publicly identify themselves with a certain racial group are keeping alive the phantasy that the group is different. By setting it apart from the whole, they help keep it apart. We need such organizations; they fill a vital role in our changing system; I heartily endorse their good works. I suggest that if a single class of citizenship is the key to social assimilation, then practices and titles which contradict it, must be examined and resolved.

Another problem which plagues the police administrator is organized group pressure to promote officers and make command assignments on the basis of race, color or creed. Before a recent Los Angeles election,

I encountered tremendous pressure to replace an Anglo-Saxon commander of a detective division with another commander belonging to a certain minority group. I refused to engage in racial discrimination against the Anglo-Saxon commander. He was the most qualified man for the job and, as such, he retained the job. Neither do I consider ancestry a factor in making promotional appointments. The Los Angeles policy is to take the top from the list. Racial background should not hinder advancement; neither should it help it. Shortly before I left Los Angeles, I had the pleasure of pinning a Lieutenant's badge on a young officer born in Mexico. He got that badge because he was the top man, not because accidents of conquest created a national border between our places of birth.

No one is more critical of the American police service than myself. For 28 years I have outspokenly expressed that criticism and have sat in meetings and applauded others who have criticized constructively. Certainly, few other organizations in history have been so unanimously castigated. I have no complaints to make—it is part of the painful process of growth and improvement. There is one danger inherent in this process—a point of group-masochism is reached where all other groups become wise and faultless and self-reproach becomes the total answer. I caution the police against this danger.

I have made the point that discrimination is a two-way street. Those who are most active in combating it are sometimes guilty of advocating that the police practice it. There is nothing shocking in this critical observation—no group is characterized by omniscience. The fact minorities have received intolerant and discriminatory treatment does not automatically lend justice to all of their demands. They are as prone to error as majority groups, and the wiser and calmer citizens within those groups recognize it. Thoughtful citizens expect the police to stand their ground when they believe they are right. They expect the police to criticize as well as to be criticized.

I have tried to steer a course between these extremes this afternoon. I have assessed the situation as forthrightly as I know how. There is always a temptation when speaking on a subject so emotion-laden as this, to skirt issues, to woo friends, rather than court truth. In my experience with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, I have never felt it necessary to compromise my honest convictions, and I did not intend to dishonor this Conference by so doing this afternoon.

I would like to close by expressing my philosophy of citizenship, a philosophy which I humbly believe embodies the convictions of all persons and groups represented at this gathering.

Good citizenship is expressed in many ways. It consists not only of bearing arms for one's country, but also of bearing truth for it. It consists not only of facing physical enemies, but also of facing spiritual enemies: Intolerance, Bigotry, and Hate. It consists not only of holding high regimental banners, but also of holding high the banners of Duty, Faith, and Love. Although not all citizens can prove themselves on a battlefield, all can do it by the quiet and devoted living of the spirit of our country. It is sometimes more difficult to live ideals than to shed blood for them.

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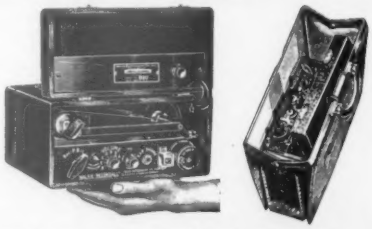

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CRIME SCHOOL (Continued from page 10)

Proper liaison between Philadelphia detectives and county police is subject of top officials from counties surrounding Philadelphia who lectured at the Detective School.. They are, l. to r., Chief Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown; Supt. James F. Hartness, Haverford Township Police; Chief Edward H. Bateman, Newton; and Major Arthur J. Oldham, Pennsylvania State Police.

ing, such as quick draw and point firing, left hand and barricade shooting, use of the shotgun and machine gun.

The course ended November 4, with Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia, presenting the diplomas. The class was addressed by Commissioner Gibbons, Executive Director Siegle and FBI Chief Norman H. McCabe.

The students were unanimous in their praise of the course of training. Arrangements have been made by Mr. McCabe with Commissioner Gibbons to hold two similar schools next year.

"It is necessary," said Mr. McCabe, "for these schools to be limited to a small, interested, intelligent group of men who are capable of assimilating detailed instruction and who are anxious to progress in their chosen field of law enforcement. I feel that this first class was composed of one of the most cooperative groups of officers that have yet attended schools in this Division. It was a pleasure to teach them and every effort will be made to give this type of training to as many more detectives as can qualify for the course."

National Academy's 56th Session

Formal graduation exercises were held on Friday, November 18, 1955, in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., for the 56th Session of the FBI National Academy. The 81 officers who attended this session represented law enforcement agencies in 36 states, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Puerto Rico Police Department and the Territorial Police of Alaska.

From the opening of the FBI National Academy on July 29, 1935, through the completion of the 56th Session, a total of 3,065 officers have attended the 12-week course of instruction which is designed primarily to train law enforcement officers from state and local areas to serve as police instructors and administrators.

The Honorable Stephen P. Kennedy, Police Commissioner of New York City, and George E. Sokolsky, author, commentator and columnist, delivered the principal addresses at the graduation of the 56th Session. Commissioner Kennedy,a graduate of the 26th session of the FBI National Academy, spoke of the value of the training received at the National Academy and emphasized the necessity for putting that training into practice. Mr. Sokolsky, discussing the present threat to the internal security of our Nation, pointed out the differences between police in America and police under the rule of men like Hitler, Mussolini, Peron, Stalin and Khrushchev.

Following the addresses, diplomas were presented to the 81 graduates by Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger and Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Police-Community Relations Institute

The second annual Institute on Police-Community Relations is scheduled to be held at the Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich., May 13-18, inclusive, according to announcement from A. F. Brandstatter, head of police administration.

"Because of the outstanding success of the first Institute last year and in keeping with our desire to be of service in advancing the professional training of police officers, we are sponsoring a second annual Institute," Mr. Brandstatter comments.

BULLETIN

Unauthorized Sale of IACP Emblem

Headed "Exclusive Publicity Release to Chiefs of Police", an advertising flyer was recently mailed to many members of IACP by David S. Greenberg & Son, Hackensack, New Jersey, offering for sale a metal replica of the IACP emblem to be attached to motor vehicle license plates.

All members and other officials are warned that the IACP Board of Officers gave no authorization whatsover for the manufacture and sale of this emblem and that sale of such insignia is strictly a violation of Section 3, Rule XXI of the IACP Constitution and Rules. Attorneys of the Association are in communication with the above firm to halt any further advertising or sales of this nature.

The only manner in which the IACP insignia may be used by members is set forth in Section 2 of Rule XII—in brief, the wearing of the official membership pin, *issued only by IACP Headquarters*, and the use by active members only, who are regularly engaged in police work and receiving a governmental salary therefor, of the IACP monogram on official stationery of their police agency. The monogram cut is distributed only by IACP Headquarters.

The policy of IACP has always been to discourage use of police insignia of any nature which would tend to secure special privilege or consideration which would not otherwise be extended.

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TIMELY SUGGESTIONS

Major Lou Smyth

Kansas City, Mo., Police Dept.

Happy New Year! May your headaches be fewer and less severe during the coming twelve months. In return for my good wishes, would you come through with some of the timely suggestions so necessary to keep an ailing column from expiring? Those promises made year after year at the IACP Conferences by a substantial number of members to help us out are going to be kept some day—but when? Maybe 1956 is the year, so we'll live in hope, even though we may die in despair!

As this is written, near the end of November, we *actually did hear from a chief!* But he doesn't want to become involved in a controversy with his fellow chiefs, so we must publish his letter anonymously. Here it is:

"As you probably know, I have always been a great fan of yours, even if I do not agree with your ideas on Public Relations and Human Relations. In reading some of the articles of different chiefs of police over the country, I wonder if one reason they are willing to accept a different title is the fact that they may have fallen down on their Public Relations.

"In my mind, Public Relations and Human Relations are two entirely different things. There is no doubt that a police department should study and work towards some intelligent approach concerning human relations, but it must also be remembered that the police department comes into direct contact with only a small percentage of the population. Therefore, they would, at no time, have a chance to improve any relationship between the department and the majority of the people.

"It seems to me Public Relations is very necessary to reach these people because the attitude of the majority of the people creates either a feeling of resentment or a feeling of good will towards the department.

"In other words in my estimation Public Relations is a medium of advertising just how good your training in Human Relations is. As I have said before, possibly some of these people have fallen down on their job of building good Public Relations and are striving to start from some other angle. Of course, if this were published it would start an argument which would make it necessary for me to travel incognito to the next convention.

"We of the (name is a secret) Police Department feel that we have made great strides with our Public Relations program, although we do feel that we have much to learn in the matter of Human Relations, but we are working on it all the time."

Just as we were about to type the name of his police department, we remembered that his letter was "off the record" unless names were withheld—hence the omission of it in the above paragraph. His letter closed with this pat on the back, which is appreciated: "I wish to compliment you on the job of reporting the convention and all other discussions you have so ably engineered."

Perhaps there has been some misunderstanding over the Public Relations Committee report presented at the Philadelphia Conference and published in the November issue of *The Police Chief*. The suggestion that the name "Public Relations" be changed to "Human Relations," or "Public and Human Relations" stemmed from these facts:

1. "Public Relations" in many fields is too often press agentry, and therefore has brought the true meaning of the activity into ill-repute.

2. Although a police department should have a definite public relations program, directed by the chief of police, every employee of the department is a public relations representative of his department.

3. As such, the employee is meeting face to face, or over the telephone, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen—individuals who make up the public—and that's where *Human Relations* come in.

4. If *all* police employees did the kind of job they could do in human relations, building confidence and respect and good will, there would be no doubt about the success of the public relations program.

So we suggest to our friend who takes issue with us that the development of the individual police employee towards a better understanding of each individual with whom he comes in contact in his police work will build better human relations, and therefore better public relations. Many departments are carrying on good public relations programs, but are they neglecting the training of their employees in the art of human relations?

Had an opportunity to visit with Chief "Dad" Bruce, immediate past president of IACP, during the convention of the Police Officers Association of Nebraska in November at Lincoln, Nebr. Dad was the guest speaker at the Association's banquet and made a strong plea for higher pay for the police in order to recruit top personnel and maintain high morale. Dr. James Reinhardt, Division of Criminology, University of Nebraska, was toastmaster. He paid a fine tribute to Chief Bruce in introducing him.

This writer had the pleasure of pinch-hitting for Chief Bernard C. Brannon in addressing the convention on the subject of one-man cars.

Henry S. Blake, president of Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas, was the principal speaker at the convention banquet of the Kansas Peace Officers Association in November. Capper Publications reach over five million readers, he said. The corporation also operates two radio stations and one television station. Blake praised the police for their efficiency and modern methods, and, discussing cooperation between the police and the press, quoted from an address by Felix McKnight, managing editor of the Dallas Morning News, delivered at the IACP Conference in Dallas, Texas, in which McKnight declared that both the

police and the press are public servants, and have a responsibility to the public that must preclude misunderstandings.

Now that we are starting a new year, it might be well to consider again some of the suggestions made by Editor McKnight at Dallas in 1949. They apply now and will in the future, because they are a guide to forming an alliance between the police and the press that enhances protection of any community. Here are a few thoughts selected from his address at the 56th Annual IACP Conference:

"It occurs to me that no two groups could be made more closely identified than law enforcement bodies and the American press. Our paths are parallel. We are both public servants and, as such, assume similar sacred responsibilities. We are both answerable to the people and we, of all public servants, are expected to qualify on the highest plane of integrity, fairness and protective service."

"It behooves the police and the press to work together harmoniously for mutual success. In order to bring about such a happy situation, which, unfortunately, does not exist in too many cities, it is imperative that the police and press develop a full understanding for each other's problems."

" We realize that police work is a highly secretive business. The apprehension of criminals, the solution of crime and many other phases of police work could be completely wrecked by untimely news stories concerning clues and the lines of questioning police officers pursue in investigative work. Not even a headline news story makes us want to spoil any piece of police work that would bring a criminal to justice. I speak of the reputable press."

"Frankly, we don't like to be told too much off-the-record. It puts us in a straightjacket and binds our judgment, and, eventually, our duty. Don't use off-the-record devices too often; only on the truly important case. We will know then that you mean it when you ask for confidence."

"We have our faults—all of which can be remedied by treating this thing in a human manner on a human level. If you follow the rules of courtesy, as exemplified, for one, by the Texas Department of Public Safety; of instilling confidence in the press and public, as exemplified by the FBI; if you release to the public the legitimate news—whether it be bitter or sweet—we will be proud to play ball with you. Between the two of us, we can make it pretty tough on those who seek to destroy—the criminal."

Henry Blake, president of a huge publishing corporation, concurs in the views expressed back in 1949 by Felix McKnight. These men, and other great editors, are friends and allies of the police. Just being human with them, as they are willing to be with the police administrator, will step up our Public Relations programs. But don't forget the human relations angle, which is the job of every employee of a police department.

Favor Standard Course For Drivers As Prerequisite For Drivers' Licenses

More than 200 local, state, and national driver education officials indicated at a recent meeting in Chicago that they favor completion of a recognized standard course in driver education as a prerequisite to obtaining a motor vehicle driver's license.

The group, composed of delegates from all 48 states, was almost unanimous in voicing its approval of legislation establishing such a requirement not only for high school students and other teen agers, but for adults as well.

The officials attended the 13th Annual Driver Education Breakfast Conference, sponsored by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies and the Center for Safety Education at New York University.

Thomas N. Boate, manager of the accident prevention department of the Association and chairman of the Traffic and Transportation Conference of the National Safety Council, was general chairman. Guest speakers discussed the past, present, and future of driver education work.

Dr. Herbert J. Stack, director of the Center for Safety Education, told the group that a plateau in driver education apparently had been passed last year when the number of schools offering driver education courses increased to well over 10,000 and student enrollment increased to more than one million.

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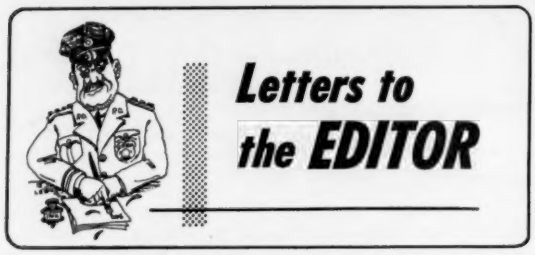


Requests Fingerprint Cards

I would like to request, and would greatly appreciate it, if police chiefs, sheriffs and heads of identification departments would send me three blank fingerprint cards—criminal, civil, single, etc.—used by their agencies. I want them to complete a collection used to familiarize my students with the blanks used throughout the world.

I am a professor of finger print identification at the Escuela Nacional de Tecnicos Identificadores, official school of the Cuban Government operating through the Ministry of Education. We have a three-year course, which includes identification of fingerprints, fire arms, questioned documents, technical photography and microscopy.

PROF. LUIS OLIVA PULGARON
Escuela Nacional de Tecnicos
Identificadores
Apartado 3567
Havana, Cuba

ICPC Meeting in Istambul

During the first week of September I attended the 24th annual meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission at Istambul, Turkey, as United States Navy observer with Lieutenant Commander David C. Reid, USNR, who is also a member of IACP. Mr. Reid and I accompanied the United States Treasury Department delegation.

At this meeting we met several old friends in the police field—in particular, Dr. Harry Soderman of Sweden, Emir Shihab Farid, Director General of Police, Lebanon, who is an IACP member, and many others.

Mr. Reid and I were questioned by a number of delegates from various countries about the IACP organization. Several requested that applications for membership be forwarded to them. Would you forward application blanks to them directly with the sponsorship of Mr. Reid and me. The list is attached.

May I suggest that an application blank form be included in at least occasional issues of *The Police Chief* for convenience of the members and as a hint to those of us who may be in a position to obtain new members.

RICHARD S. SMITH
Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.
Box 36, CSCN/CHSA
Navy 510, FPO
New York, New York

(We think Lieutenant Smith's suggestion is an excellent one and arrangements will be made to include an application form in these pages as frequently as space permits.—The Editor.)

Commemorative Stamp For Police

For quite some time I have been working hard, solo, to stimulate interest among philatelists, police officers and other organizations in my proposal for a commemorative U. S. postage stamp, honoring and portraying the law enforcement officer.

I feel that my objective is a worthy one, but to broaden the scope of my campaign I am appealing to your organization to help make such a stamp a reality. The stamp would not only make philatelic history but would be the first stamp ever to honor and commemorate the police generally, not only in the USA but the world.

Many postage stamps have been issued by the United States to commemorate various and sundry events, people and organizations. Particularly have those who served or serve in the Armed Forces been so recognized—and deservedly. However, there is one group that has been overlooked, in spite of having made an outstanding contribution through periods of peace, war and emergency—*the policeman.*

In the recent past many members of the present Administration have written newspaper and magazine articles commending the police for esprit de corps and devotion to the job. This is fine, but in addition to this kind of pat-on-the-back by individuals, the police deserve national recognition from the government they serve.

The most effective and natural way for the administration to give this kind of recognition would be through the issuance of a commemorative stamp to honor and portray "The Policeman."

Stamps have honored firemen, postmen, doctors, lawyers, artists, authors, politicians, presidents, engineers, truckers, parks, dams, bridges, canals, rivers, locks, docks, rocks and dales . . . yes, even a *chicken*, believe it or not (Scott #968, 1948). But never a policeman.

We need a new look on Commemorative Postal Designs, and we should encourge those responsible for design to give some thought to the more simple portrayals, rather than exploiting our prowess in military, business and industry.

Stamp collecting is not a child's avocation. Among its followers are men and women of prominence the world over and many law enforcement officers.

A commemorative police stamp could be released on an appropriate date, with a ceremony attended by representatives of various police organizations. It would raise the morale of police generally, demonstrate Administration appreciation of the contribution made by government personnel, and appraise the public that police service is one of the most honorable and worthy of vocations.

RAYMOND F. LATCHFORD
Detective, NWCID
Philadelphia Police Dept.
1835 E. Tulpehocken St.
Philadelphia 38, Pa.

Motorola has released a new, two-color, four-page catalog—Bulletin E-131—on its new Twin-V line of mobile two-way radio units. Copy may be secured from the Motorola corporation, 4501 Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Ill.

INDONESIANS VISIT PENNSYLVANIA

Shown with Colonel E. J. Henry, commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, (center), during their recent visit to Harrisburg are Major Soemadji Partodihardjo, (left), and Lieutenant Colonel Dentoeng Margono, of the Indonesian State Police, Djakarta, Indonesia. Of special interest to the Indonesian officials were traffic administration and control procedures of the Pennsylvania State Police and the training schools it operates at Harrisburg and Hershey.

IACP Sergeant-at-Arms Tom Jones Accepts State Parole Board Post

Thomas R. Jones, chief of the Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department and sergeant-at-arms of the IACP, has accepted appointment by Governor Freeman to chairmanship of the state board of parole. Chief Jones will take over his new duties April 1, at which time he completes 20 years of service in the Minneapolis department. He has been head of the force since 1949—a tenure that sets a record in his city's history.

A major factor in Chief Jones' decision to retire from active police service was that of health. The constant pressure of a chief's job had brought on two heart attacks in recent years. His physicians have since warned him to "take it easy."

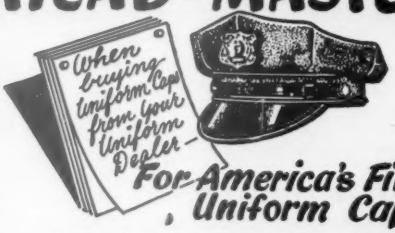
Inspector E. I. Walling will be Chief Jones' successor. He has been a member of the force since 1942.

In announcing appointment of Chief Jones to head the state parole board, Governor Freeman paid high tribute to his capabilities as a police officer and his record as chief. He cited his effective work in prevention of juvenile delinquency, reorganization of the department's records system, inauguration of a modern complaint room, initiation of traffic spot checks, and special awards to commend officers for outstanding achievement.

In addition to his IACP office, Chief Jones is president of the FBI Northwest National Associates; first vice president of the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association; and past vice president of the Minneapolis Police Officers Federation.

A city code amendment is under consideration in Chicago to exempt police, firemen and other city employees from local residence requirements. Elected officials and department heads are not included in the exemption.

Insist On Wentworth "HEAD-MASTER"



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Detroit Watches Expressway Traffic On Closed Circuit Television

Traffic engineers, police officials and those interested in the safe and efficient operation of expressways have shown considerable interest in the current experiment being conducted jointly by the Department of Streets and Traffic of the city of Detroit and the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

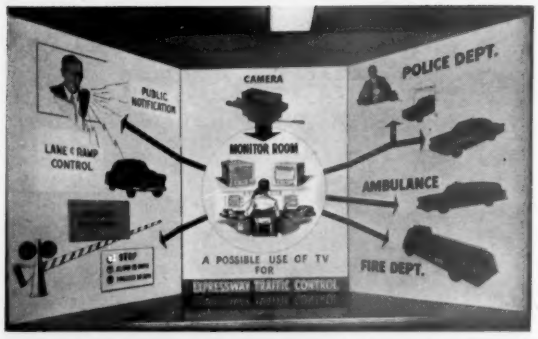
In this experiment traffic movement on sections of Detroit's expressways is being monitored by means of closed circuit television. The unusual interest manifested by these groups in this experiment is the result of their concern over the problems created by accidents and congestion on expressways. During the relatively limited period of time in which these high speed facilities have been in operation it has become increasingly obvious that minor accidents and congestion can cause complete breakdowns of these multi-million dollar facilities, particularly during periods of peak travel.

Studies conducted to determine the most effective means of handling accidents and congestion quickly so that such breakdowns might be prevented have emphasized the fact that the key to any effective and successful traffic control plan for such facilities is a good detection device. It has become increasingly apparent that accidents and build-up of congestion must be observed as soon as these situations occur and the observer must be in a position to take immediate action once he has observed such trouble. Realization of this fact has led traffic engineers in Detroit to consider the application of television for this purpose.

Alger F. Malo, left, Director of the Department of Streets and Traffic, explains the operation of Detroit's expressway television experiment to William M. Walker, Jr., second from left, President of the Streets and Traffic Commission; Mayor Albert E. Cobo, third from left; and Clifton W. Phalen, President of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

Communication experts of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company familiar with many of the possibilities for television application expressed their willingness to work with staff personnel of the Department of Streets and Traffic in an effort to learn more about the practical application of television in traffic management on expressways.

For several months the two agencies have been working together conducting special tests. A monitor room was set up at the Veterans Memorial Building in the heart of Detroit's Civic Center in which television sets, special telephones, remote controls and other items of special equipment were installed. At the same time cameras were set up on selected vehicular and pedestrian bridges on certain sections of Detroit's Ford and Lodge Expressways. Michigan Bell Telephone furnished technical personnel to operate the system and observers were assigned from the staff of the Department of Street and Traffic. Traffic was monitored during peak travel periods both morning and afternoon. Special tests were conducted at night during periods of darkness and with different types of street lighting. Other tests were conducted from varying heights ranging from approximately 20 feet to almost 100 feet above the road surface. Remote control equipment in the monitor room enabled observers to traverse and elevate cameras and to make use of a special telescopic type lens at camera locations three to five miles distant from the monitoring point.



One idea for possible use of television in an overall traffic control plan is shown on the above chart. Centralized control would be possible at the monitoring point, allowing not only the dispatching of police, fire and emergency vehicles, but also for lane and ramp control through signs, signals, and for public notification.

During the course of the experiment traffic and highway engineers, police officials and interested groups of public officials and private citizens have visited Detroit from all parts of the country to view the experiment. Almost without exception the reaction to the experiment has been one of enthusiastic approval. During the experiment observers in the monitor room have been able to spot accidents and congestion at the time of occurrence and by means of a special telephone line to the police dispatcher have been able to direct police and tow trucks to the scene quickly. They have also been able to direct police officers to close specified ramps during periods of emergency to prevent build up of congestion and thus prevent complete breakdown of the expressway.

Television offers a great deal of promise as a detection device. It is the belief of traffic engineers who have worked with it that its best use will be realized when it becomes an integral part of an over-all traffic control plan. Under such a plan controls would be installed in the monitor room which would enable the observer not only to dispatch police, fire, and emergency vehicles but would also enable him to

operate signs, signals, and other control devices on entrance ramps and on the expressway proper which would control traffic, isolate the critical area and prevent a major breakdown.

Currently plans are being discussed for expanding the experiment to the point where such an over-all plan might be put into operation and properly evaluated. "The experiment with television up to this point has been so encouraging and favorable that I am convinced we should make a full and complete study so that we can properly evaluate the use of television for traffic management purposes," according to Alger F. Malo, Director of the Department of Streets and Traffic. "It seems to me," he said, "that everyone who drives on these new facilities will agree that we should make every effort to keep them operating, particularly during the periods of peak demand. So far our experiment with television indicates that it may well be the essential feature of an 'insurance policy' which we can buy which will do this. Only an expanded experiment will give us the final answer."

Thailand Plaque Of Appreciation

A plaque of appreciation, recently presented by Major General William H. Maglin, The Provost Marshal General, on behalf of General Phao Sriyanonda, Police General of the Thailand Army, was accepted on behalf of The Provost Marshal General's School by the Commandant, Colonel Thomas F. Lancer.

General Sriyanonda, donor of the plaque, has described The Provost Marshal General's School as "the best police and military school in any part of the world."

Many Thailand officers, at the encouragement of General Sriyanonda, have attended the school since it came to Camp Gordon in 1948.

Major General William H. Maglin, The Provost Marshal General, 2nd from left, front row, presents plaque of appreciation, on behalf of General Phao Sriyanonda, Police General of the Thailand Army, to Colonel Thomas F. Lancer, Commandant of The Provost Marshal General's School, 3rd from left, front row. Onlookers at the ceremony were Brigadier General Francis E. Howard, Commanding General, Camp Gordon, Georgia, extreme left, front row, and Colonel Earl L. Edwards, Assistant Commandant of the School, extreme right, front row. From left to right, rear row, Thailand officers Major Darun, Captain Bunlue, Lieutenant Thavai, and Lieutenant Thavil, all of whom were in attendance at the school.

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1956 Police Photography Seminars

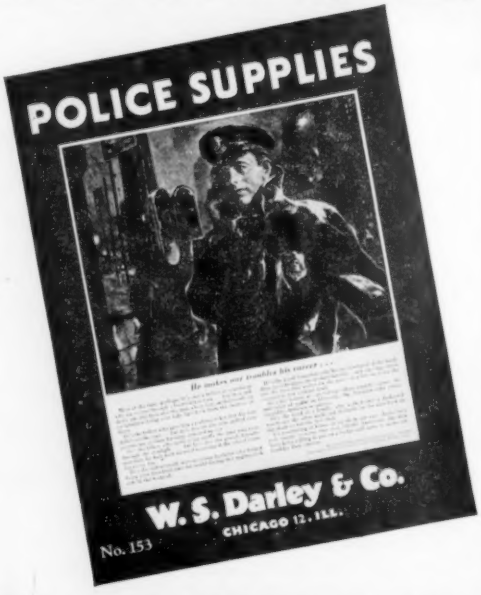
Two seminars on law enforcement photography are scheduled for 1956 by the Eastman Kodak Company, according to information received from Harris B. Tuttle, law enforcement photography consultant.

The dates set for the seminars are March 5-9 and November 26-30. Since the Kodak Company can accommodate only 30 persons at each seminar those planning to attend must register in advance and be assigned to either the March or November meeting. There is no registration fee, but persons attending must pay their own traveling, hotel and meal expenses. Hotel accommodations are $5.50 for a single room, $9 for a double room. Meals average $5 to $6 per day.

"These seminars are not schools for beginners in photography," Mr. Tuttle explains, "but for identification photographers who have been making evidence pictures for several years. They are designed to give information on new photographic materials and the techniques for using them. We will be delighted to take care of as many requests as possible, and they will be handled in the order received."

Chiefs interested in sending their photographer to one of these seminars should write to Mr. Harris B. Tuttle, Consultant, Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester 4, New York, requesting registration form and indicating which meeting—March or November—is preferred.

Write For New 108 Page Catalog



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S-D Day Warning To K. C. Citizens

The attention of the public was centered in a startling manner for twenty days in Kansas City in connection with Safe-Driving Day. The tragic result of a traffic accident was driven home through the use of a badly smashed motor car in which three persons lost their lives. The car was mounted on a truck and was driven daily over the streets for ten days before and ten days following S-D Day.

Shown in the photograph are Bernard C. Brannon, chief of police, nailing the sign on the side of the truck; at his left C. G. Roush, chairman of the Mayor's Traffic Safety Education Committee; and at the right, Jack Reitzes, president of the Highway Carriers Association, who furnished the drivers for the truck. The dramatic warning against careless driving was sponsored by the Police Department, the Highway Carriers Association, and the Kansas City Safety Council, of which Mr. Roush is president.

Chief Brannon says every day in the year must be made Safe Driving Day, and the Traffic-Safety Bureau of his department is carrying on intensive educational as well as enforcement activity. Wrecked cars are from time to time hauled to areas where traffic is unusually heavy, and placed off-street with signs warning against speeding and other violations of the traffic code.

Chaplain Against Use of Word "Cop"

Lloyd L. King, chaplain of the Florida Peace Officers' Association, Orlando, Fla., sent this letter to Editor & Publisher, newspaper trade journal, which published it in a recent issue:

"The *Orlando Morning Sentinel* now agrees to omit use of the word "cop" in stories and heads as applied to police officers. Is this decision a "first" as far as daily newspapers are concerned?

"The elimination of the word requested by Lloyd L. King, chaplain to over 4,000 members of the Florida Peace Officers Association, who described the term as "offending, lacking in dignity deserved by lawmen." The chaplain believed such action would lift policemen to a higher level of public and self respect. It would enhance the necessary cooperation between newspapers and police officers.

"My high regard for the prestige of *Editor & Publisher* among those in the publishing profession encourages me to enlist your aid, editorially, to persuade other editors in this direction."

THAT MISSPELLED WORD!

The Philadelphia Conference crowded from these pages the sequel to Edward J. Allen's article, "First Things First in Law Enforcement," appearing in the September issue.

To refresh our readers' memories, Chief Allen's subject was the atrocious spelling, grammar and composition all too prevalent in reports written by present day police officers. In spite of the higher level of education attained by these officers, old-timers who were learned only in the "three R's" frequently are better spellers and masters of clear, concise report writing than are the products of modern education.

Chief Allen added spice to his article by purposely misspelling one word in the article and challenging his readers to find it. He concluded his comment with the remark, "And Lord help me if a reader finds more than one!" To which we added our comment, "And help us, too, if our proofreading isn't perfect."

It wasn't. Despite our best efforts, the quoted word "diphtheria" was misspelled and in the postscript "it it" appeared for "it is." Neither of these errors was THE word. It was "phenominally," appearing in the next to the last paragraph of the text. Correct version: phenomenally.

One of our readers spotted both of our unintentional errors—Col. Homer Garrison, Jr., director of the Texas Department of Public Safety—and "gently chided" us for our blind spots. He wrote:

"I suppose that, by now, you will have received at least a hundred letters anent the article . . . . so ably penned by Chief Ed Allen of Santa Ana, California.

"Although mine is belated correspondence, I wanted to add my word of condolence to you and your proof readers and to express the fervent hope that you will not be discouraged even though Divinty, apparently, was not at your shoulder during the entire process of proofing the copy for the article.

"What I am wondering is whether the "diphtheria" was the one you intentionally misspelled or was it the little two-lettered word "is" in the second sentence of your postscript. I somehow imagine that in the latter instance it was just a case of the eyes of the proof reader and the Lord, too, suffering a severe case of eye strain by the time they had reached the point so near the conclusion of the article.

"Actually, I would be interested to know just how many folks did catch the misspelling of diphtheria and completely overlooked the small one in the concluding postscript."

A gentler comment came from Mrs. Jewel E. Mullineaux, of the Baltimore City Service Commission. She wrote: "I read with interest Chief Allen's "First Things First in Law Enforcement." The problem of illiteracy has been one that has bothered the Baltimore Police Department for some time, and in this connection I have included a spelling and penmanship test as part of the qualifying procedure in the selection of our patrolmen," Mrs. Mullineaux included a copy of her findings as a result of this examining procedure which we have scheduled for inclusion in the next issue of *The Police Chief*.

While he probably believes that we belong in the category of illiterate proofreaders, the author, Eddie Allen, let us off the hook easily. He wrote shortly after appearance of the September issue:

"I had so much fun and so many comments re the recent article that I am enclosing a bit of verse which you may find room for in the next journal. I dashed it off hurriedly, but it won't be necessary to edit it as meticulously as we worked on the other! Incidentally, one card I received stated that the misspelled word was "it" in the postscipt. So try as we might, that word "it" got by the proofreader.

"Chief Parker of LA said it was a sneaky way to get the article read. He had to re-read it to find the word. Another chief who teaches police administration at Southern California said the article hit the deficiency perfectly. He encounters it in exams from his college students."

DO WE PROGRESS, OR DEWEY?

I'm a scollar in serch of grate learning,
I've aqired so many digrees,
As an airyoodite man of disserning,
I can argyuoo with PH and D's.

I'm a modern dissypull of freedum,
Innhibishins I'm not victim uv,
I colls oll my shots as I see dem,
Free money, free verse, and free love.

I'm free to dispence with reaxtion—
And lawse witch restrikt libberty,
Are repeeled by my persunnel axtion;
For hoo is supreemer than me?

Away with all rools and arbatrairy,
For wun, I refuze to konform,
Hoo is Webstir with hiz dixshunairy?
His boock is in need of reform.

So's I'm free to ree-deefine "lewdness"
Or not to deefine it at oll—
I say anti-lewdness is proodness,
And obsennity's nuthin' at oll.

"Immoral's" too vaig for explaning,
The Soup-reem Cort has dained to agree,
And whair werds in the lawse ar restraning,
Thay meen nuthin' to them and to me.

All awthoritee over anuther,
Is uv whut we shud fite to be free,
In the Bibel's whair Kain kilt his bruther,
I'll interupt that part to soot me.

Yoo no whut the meening of yes iz?
It's nuthin' if not linched to no—
Cuz the onlee thing sertin is gesses—
So, gess to witch collitch I go.

—E. J. A.

Los Angeles Award Ceremony

Mayor Norris Poulson (center) of Los Angeles and Chief W. H. Parker (left) wore big smiles when Franklin M. Kreml presented the IACP Traffic Award to the city in a recent ceremony in the mayor's office.

Los Angeles won first place in the 1,000,000 and over population class in the 1954 Police Traffic Supervision Award Program conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Mr. Kreml, on leave of absence from the directorship of the IACP Traffic Division and the Traffic Institute of Northwesetern University, is serving as director of the Transportation Center at Northwestern University.

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A WELCOME—AND A CHALLENGE

By Chief George A. Otlewis
Chicago Park District Police
First Vice President, IACP
Chicago, Illinois

(Chief Otlewis made the remarks reproduced here at the first meeting of the Class of 1955-56, Traffic Police Administration Training Program, the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University.)

This is an experience that I never get tired of, even though I now have greeted many groups that have entered the Traffic Institute and gone on to make their mark in the traffic field.

As a matter of fact, each visit I have with Traffic Institute students gives me a lift and renewed hope for greater progress in the police field. In everyday life we meet so many persons who, after a few years of police service, are content to sit by and wait for dry rot. Not so with the police officers who come to the Traffic Institute, for here we plant a seed that never stops growing.

As of today you will never be a contented police officer. There will always be new vistas calling to you to go forward—learning, probing, studying. The urge to improve yourself—to accomplish objectives and to contribute to the betterment of mankind—will ever be with you. This sounds like unending labor and would cause lesser men to feel weary with the thought of such a career—but not so with the NUTI man. Of course, not all who enter the Institute are NUTI men when they graduate. There will always be the individual who comes up here with the idea that he is on a vacation. After a month he realizes that he has made a mistake and he finds it difficult to make up for the wasted time.

Essentially that is my reason for coming before you at this time. We have all heard the admonition of teachers in our school days—to make the best of our time, as these are the best years of our lives and opportunity is waiting for us to accept it. Usually we took this advice with a grain of salt and figured it was the old baloney and went merrily on our way doing things as we saw fit. Now that we are mature we look back and often wish we knew then what we know now. How helpful it would have been to us in our life, if we had made better use of our time. How much further we would have gone in life if we had made hay while the sun shone.

Every man in this room is here because he wants to be here. We did not at any time in the recruitment of candidates or selection of students prevail on any man to take this course. Each of you has indicated not only a desire but an ambition to be an NUTI man. If this were not so, you would not be among the select few who have been given this opportunity and this honor. Since this is true it should be unnecessary for anyone to tell you: "Brother, here it is. You make the best of it." All that I want to say to you on this point is: just look over the graduates from your department, or other police departments and take note of the rewards they have reaped as a result of doing a good job while they were at the Institute.

We of the International Association of Chiefs of Police are particularly proud of our part in sponsoring the Institute. In it we see the makings of the leaders of our profession—in it we see the answers to the problems that constantly beset law enforcement agencies—in you we see the men who will take up where we have left off and constantly strive to give the people of this country a better trained police service, a more efficient police service and a service led by men of integrity and ability.

I welcome you to that proud body of the finest police officers in the world—the NUTI men!

Crack Down On Stimulant Drug Sales To Truck Drivers As Safety Move

The U. S. Attorney General's Office and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare recently opened a drive to stamp out the illegal sale of stimulant drugs to truck drivers by cafes, service stations, truck stops and drug stores, following a year-long investigation of the practice. U. S. attorneys in 10 federal districts and six states simultaneously filed 22 criminal actions and requested bench warrants for the arrest of 42 individual defendants.

The cases are concentrated in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Illinois and Indiana. The stimulants involved are drugs known as the amphetamines, referred to by truck drivers as "bennies," "goof balls" or "co-pilots." Food and Drug Administration inspectors worked undercover as interstate truck drivers to get evidence.

Highway accident reports and information furnished by safety directors of trucking firms and associations led to the investigation. Evidence showed that some truckers using the drugs have lost their own lives and needlessly risked the lives of others. Use of the drugs so stimulate the driver that he stays on the job long beyond the point of normal physical endurance.

Reminders To Milwaukee Pedestrians

Milwaukee Sentinel Photo

In the above photo, Chief John Polcyn (in civies) and Captain John Schoenecker inspect a line-up of Milwaukee, Wis., police officers who are leaving the Safety Building to begin a day's work of routine duties *and* spreading safety propaganda. Decorating the Harley-Davidson Servi-Cars are signs reading, "Don't Walk Yourself To Death." From time to time the signs will be changed to focus public attention on other phases of traffic safety.

POLYGRAPH OPERATORS GRADUATE

Pictured above are the 12 members of the graduating class completing a six-week course of instruction for polygraph examiners at the Keeler Polygraph Institute in Chicago, November 22.

They are, standing, l. to r., Perry R. Miles, Spokane, Wash., Police Department; Russell Bridges, Sheriff's Department, Beaumont, Tex.; W. C. Stevens, Dayton, Ohio, Police Department; Lee R. Keener, Dallas, Tex., Police Department; Andrew Smith, Smith Detective Agency, Dallas, Tex.; Frank W. Grunder, Baltimore, Md., Police Department; and Richmond C. Grundish, Dayton, Ohio, Police Department.

Seated, l. to r., Oliver Larson, Flint, Mich., Police Department; Louis Remkus, Melrose Park, Ill., Police Department; George C. Jevne, Eau Claire, Wis., Police Department; Virgil Barstow, Brighton, Colo., Police Department; and O. C. Everitt, Beaumont, Tex., District Attorney's Office.

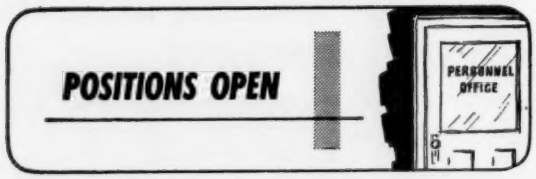
AWARDS FOR TEXAS PEACE OFFICERS

The FBI National Academy Associates of Texas have announced plans to give eight awards annually to outstanding Texas officers for distinguished service to the police profession. The action has been taken by the Association to recognize and honor individual law enforcement officers who often receive scant praise for their contributions to the safety and welfare of the public. It is also designed as an incentive to police officers to do a more efficient job and as a public relations measure for Texas law enforcement officers.

The first awards, which will be made early in 1956, will be in the following fields: public relations, police training, traffic, police administration, crime prevention, police photography, criminal investigation, and criminal identification.

The awards will consist of suitably engraved plaques citing the officer receiving them for distinguished contribution to law enforcement for the preceding year. Selection will be made on the basis of recommendations received before February 1, 1956. Anyone, another law enforcement officer, a sheriff, chief or a private citizen may submit a recommendation setting out the reasons why a particular officer should be honored by an award. The nomination must be made in writing, signed by the person or persons making the nomination, and received by the Secretary of the FBI National Academy Associates prior to February 1st.

Judging will be by the Executive Board of the FBI NA Associates of Texas, who will also set the time, place and manner of presentation to the winners.



Chief of Police. The city of Highland Park, Illinois, is receiving applications from qualified persons for position of chief of police. Salary range is $7,111–8,931, depending upon qualifications, training and experience.

Highland Park is a suburban area, 33 miles north of Chicago. Population is estimated to be 22,000, with a potential of 30,000 within 5-7 years and 40,000 within 15-20 years. The present police force is comprised of one Captain, three sergeants, 15 patrolmen and one policewoman. There are no significant policing problems, other than traffic, the community being primarily residential in character. The city manager states the department needs augmenting both in patrol force and administration.

Applications, giving complete records of qualifications, training and experience, should be sent at once to Mr. R. W. Snyder, City Manager, Highland Park, Illinois. The city will reimburse expenses for travel and maintenance of interviewees.

Instructors in Law Enforcement. The Indiana University is expanding law enforcement training on the campus and increasing its academic staff. Applications are invited from persons having a good academic background as well as considerable practical experience, particularly in the municipal police field.

At present the University offers a four-year course leading to an A. B. degree in Police Administration, a six-year combined course with an A. B. degree in Police Administration and an LL. B., a four-year course with an A. B. in Traffic Safety, and a B. S. in Accounting with 18 hours of Police Administration. Present planning anticipates entering the field of graduate work in the near future, as well as a considerable increase in in-service training in all branches of law enforcement.

Complete resume of education, training and experience should be mailed to Don L. Kooken, Associate Professor and chairman, Department of Police Administration, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

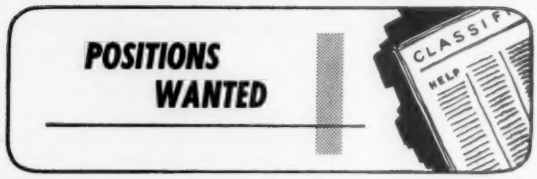
Ford and General Motors Stimulate Car-Lending for Driver Training

Traffic safety recently was given a substantial boost by two of the biggest automobile manufacturers.

General Motors and Ford Division of Ford Motor Company have announced car-loan plans to help schools increase their driver-training activities.

Both plans are designed to make it easier for dealers to lend cars for driver-training purposes. The GM plan calls for a $125 allowance to dealers on each car, with Ford giving a special discount to dealers.

During the 1954-55 school year, about 8,000 driver-training cars were furnished by the nation's automobile dealers.



Readers knowing of existing vacancies for which applicants below are qualified are requested to write IACP Headquarters, Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C., and refer to the Key Number given.

Chief of Police. Experienced municipal police executive officer wishes position of chief of a municipal force in a city of 10,000 or more population. Ten years of police work in a large midwestern city and four years in county law enforcement; a veteran of World War II. (No. J563).

Chief of Police. The chief of a Midwestern city, of approximately 30,000 population, is seeking employment in law enforcement or security work. His change in employment is necessitated by abolition of the city form of government, and he has high recommendation of his city officials.

He is 47 years of age, married, and in excellent physical condition. His experience includes that of patrolman, captain of police, industrial security, U. S. Navy Shore Patrol, and salesman. (J561).

Records-Identification-Photographer-Polygraph Operator. A young man, holding a B. S. degree in Police Science and Administration from the State College of Washington, is interested in employment with a law enforcement agency in a records or identification division. Aside from military experience, a part of which was in the Counter Intelligence Corps, he has had considerable experience as research consultant, devising methods and objectives in compilation of data and statistics through use of IBM tabulating equipment. He is a competent photographer and has knowledge of fingerprinting, classification, filing and searching; he is acquainted with operation of the Keeler Polygraph, the Lee Psychograph and the Stoelting Deceptograph, and can set up and perform a polygraph examination. (No. J562).

Gallien Safety Director At Purdue

Prof. Shelby Gallien has been named director of the Public Safety Institute at Purdue University, Bloomington, Ind., following resignation of Joseph L. Lingo, who was given a two-year leave of absence to become Indiana director of traffic safety.

Mr. Lingo joined the Institute staff in 1937 and was responsible for most of its growth and development. Since April, 1953, he has done an outstanding job in charge of developing a coordinated, statewide traffic safety program for which he is directly responsible to the Governor.

A member of the Purdue staff since 1942, Prof. Gallien was chairman of the driver education committee that set up requirements for training teachers of driver education in the high schools.

(Officials in charge of police training courses are invited to list scheduled schools in this column.)

Feb. 6—Four-week Basic Police Training Course, Texas A&M College, College Station, Tex.

Feb. 6—Two-week course in Fundamentals of Traffic Police Service, Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.

Feb. 6—Three-week course in Motor Vehicle Control (for U. S. Air Force), Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Feb. 9—Two-day Western regional conference for graduates of the Traffic Institute's TPA Training Program, Phoenix, Ariz.

Feb. 13—Two-week seminar, Alcohol and Road Traffic, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Ky.

Feb. 20—Two-week course in Personnel Management, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Feb. 20—4-day Industrial Plant Protection Officers' School, Texas A&M College, College Station, Tex.

Feb. 27—Two-week course in Traffic Law Enforcement, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 27—Three-week course in Fundamentals of Police Traffic Service, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Mar. 2—Two-day Southern regional conference for graduates of the Traffic Institute's TPA Training Program, Atlanta, Ga.

Mar. 5—Two-week seminar, Scientific Crime Investigation, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Ky.

March 5—Five-day seminar, Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Mar. 5—Two-week course in Supervision of Police Personnel, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Mar. 5—One-week traffic engineering seminar unit 1 in Field Study and Survey Methods, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Mar. 12—Two-day Eastern regional conference for graduates of the Traffic Institue's TPA Training Program, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mar. 12—One-week traffic engineering seminar unit 2 in Regulation and Control Devices, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Mar. 19—One-week traffic engineering seminar unit 3 in Traffic and Transportation Planning, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Mar. 19—Two-week course in Training Programs and Methods for Police, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

March 26—(to June 15) Opening date for Spring 1956 Term, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville 8, Ky.

Apr. 2—Five-week Peace Officers' Basic Training School, Southern California, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Riverside, Calif.

Apr. 9—Four-week course in Military Vehicle Safety and Traffic Regulation (for U. S. Army), Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Apr. 16—Three-week course in Accident Investigation, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Apr. 30—Three-week course in Traffic Law Enforcement, Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.

May 13—Six-day Institute on Police-Community Relations, Department of Police Administration, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

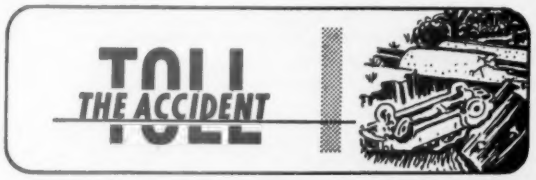
May 30—Four-week Basic Police Training Course, Texas A&M College, College Station, Tex.

Jun. 18—6-day Institute on Science in Law Enforcement, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Aug. 6—11-day Course in Criminal Law for Police Officers, Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas.

Sept. 10—Four-week Basic Police Training Course, Texas A&M College, College Station, Tex.

Nov. 26—Five-day seminar, Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



The National Safety Council's tabulation of traffic deaths for October and the first 10 months of 1955 showed:

1. The traffic death toll in October was the largest for any October since 1937.

2. The October toll was the largest for any month since December, 1941—the year that set a record for traffic deaths.

3. October was the eighth consecutive month this year to show more deaths than the same month of 1954.

The death total for October was 3,920—up 12 per cent over October last year. The Council said no other October has brought that many deaths since 1937, when 4,119 died. It was the largest for any month since December, 1941, when 4,140 traffic deaths were recorded.

The fatality total for 10 months was 30,980, an increase of 7 per cent over 1954.

The Council said there was only slight consolation in the fact that travel is increasing even more than

deaths. At the end of nine months, the latest period for which mileage figures are available, deaths per 100 million miles dropped to 6.0—a new record for the period.

Among 45 states reporting for October, those with higher death totals outnumbered those with decreases by nearly two to one.

For 10 months, states with increases outnumbered those with decreases by more than three to one. Only 10 states still had better records at the end of 10 months. They were:

Idaho	−18%
Arizona	−11%
Minnesota	−10%
Wyoming	− 8%
Kansas	− 5%
New Mexico	− 4%
Iowa	− 2%
West Virginia	−2%
New Jersey	− 1%
Nebraska	− 1%
Florida	*

* Less than half of 1 per cent.

In most previous months, a higher rural death toll was offset by a better record in urban areas. In October, this situation was decisively reversed with a 20 per cent increase in deaths among reporting cities, according to the Council.

For 10 months, however, urban experience was still somewhat more favorable than rural.

Despite the sharp increase in October, 188 of 489 reporting cities still had fewer deaths at the end of 10 months than they had for the same months of last year. Of these cities, the following have populations of more than 200,000:

Syracuse, N. Y.	−54%
Seattle, Wash.	−51%
Dallas, Tex.	−35%
Tampa, Fla.	−34%
Memphis, Tenn.	−27%
St. Paul, Minn.	−24%
Norfolk, Va.	−22%
Rochester, N. Y.	−17%
Milwaukee, Wis.	−14%
Kansas City, Mo.	−14%
Long Beach, Calif.	−12%
St. Louis, Mo.	−11%
Detroit, Mich.	−10%
Indianapolis, Ind.	−10%
Minneapolis, Minn.	− 6%
Toledo, Ohio	− 5%
Cleveland, Ohio	−4%
Birmingham, Ala.	−3%
Buffalo, N. Y.	−2%
Philadelphia, Pa.	− 1%

Perfect records in October were reported by 317 cities. The three largest were Miami, Fla. (249,300); Syracuse, N. Y. (220,600), and Spokane, Wash. (161,700).

Perfect records for 10 months were maintained by 87 cities, the three largest being Medford, Mass. (66,100); Muskegon, Mich. (48,400), and LaCrosse, Wis. (47,500).

The three leading cities in each population group at the end of 10 months, ranked according to the number of deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles, were:

	Reg. Rate
Over 1,000,000 Population	
Detroit, Mich.	3.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	3.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	3.6
750,000-1,000,000 Population	
St. Louis, Mo.	2.8
Cleveland, Ohio	2.9
San Francisco, Calif.	2.9
500,000-750,000 Population	
Seattle, Wash.	1.0
Dallas, Tex.	1.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.8
350,000-500,000 Population	
Kansas City, Mo.	2.0
Portland, Ore.	2.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.0
200,000-350,000 Population	
Syracuse, N. Y.	0.9
Norfolk, Va.	1.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.4
100,000-200,000 Population	
Little Rock, Ark.	0.6
South Bend, Ind.	0.6
Trenton, N. J.	0.8
50,000-100,000 Population	
Medford, Mass.	0.0
Lincoln, Neb.	0.3
Alexandria, Va.	0.3
25,000-50,000 Population	
Muskegon, Mich.	0.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	0.0
La Crosse, Wis.	0.0
10,000-25,000 Population	
Kingsport, Tenn.	0.0
Klamath Falls, Ore.	0.0
Napa, Calif.	0.0

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American District Telegraph Co.	21
American Munitions Company	21
V. H. Blackinton & Co.	36
George F. Cake Co. (Anderson Helmet)	27
W. S. Darley & Co.	28
Faurot, Inc. (Dondero)	9
Federal Laboratories, Inc.	35
Graflex, Inc.	17
International City Managers' Association	15
Metcalf Brothers & Co., Inc.	7
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc.	19
Motorola Communications & Electronics	2
Nielsen—Rionda, Inc. (Badges)	30
C. H. Stoelting Company	27
The Sireno Company, Inc.	25
Charles C Thomas Publisher	11
Warrenton Woolen Company	23
Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc.	25

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